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National Institute on Drug Abuse

Statistical Series

Quarterly Report

April - June 1975

Client Characteristics

Series 1, Number 2

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

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INTRODUCTION

The NIDA Statistical Series: Quarterly Report is a series of four statistical reports published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) on a recurring basis. The four sections of the Quarterly Report describe national patterns of drug treatment and abuse, and the characteristics of the client population, for all reporting federally-funded drug treatment programs. The approach of the Quarterly Report is primarily descriptive; however, the data are arranged within a theoretical framework that provides elementary explanations of some of the client aspects of the national problem of drug abuse. The main elements of the information collected on the drug abuse problem are admission and discharge activity, characteristics of clients, types of drugs used at admission to treatment, and patterns of treatment history and drug usage. The more salient aspects of these relationships, and their dependence on month of admission and discharge, size of standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and geographic region are examined. The definitions of the above terms are contained in a glossary, which is appended to the first section of the Quarterly Report.

Four sections, or numbers, of the NIDA Statistical Series: Quarterly Report deal with substantive areas of the national data on drug treatment and abuse, an optional fifth section is devoted to the study of a special problem of current relevance.

The first number of the five-part series details the source of data and justification of approach, and presents substantive data on general admission and discharge activity for all reporting federally-funded drug abuse treatment units. These data are presented by month, size of SMSA and geographical region.

The second number of the series deals with the relationships among different characteristics of the client population, and between client characteristics on the one hand and types of drugs used at admission to treatment and patterns of treatment history and drug usage on the other. Client characteristics are also described across the months of the quarter and across SMSA's of different sizes.

In the third number, the type of primary drug used at the time of admission to treatment is related to month of admission to treatment, size of SMSA, geographic region, admission activity, and characteristics of clients.

Number four of the series examines the associations among patterns of treatment history and drug usage, and between indicators of these variables and indicators of types of admission and discharge, client characteristics, and types of primary drugs used at admission and discharge. Treatment and discharge patterns are also described across months of the quarter.

A fifth number will sometimes be included in the Quarterly Report, to be devoted to a more detailed analysis of a single aspect of the national drug abuse problem. The subject of this special study will vary in forthcoming issues of the NIDA Statistical Series and will be selected on the basis of current and meaningful drug abuse research.

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Highlights:

- The majority of clients admitted to treatment are white males. The largest percentage of clients are in the 21-25 age group.

- The majority of clients are voluntary admissions, unemployed and not enrolled in vocational improvement programs. Most of the clients are at least high school graduates.

- Voluntary admissions and employed clients are likely to be male and older in age. Slight to moderate differences in employment and vocational improvement occur across racial groups.

- A marihuana user is more likely than other drug abusers or clients with no primary drug problem to be admitted involuntarily, to be enrolled in a vocational improvement program, or not to have completed more than nine grades of school.

- There is little relationship between the sociological characteristics of clients and the frequency of use of primary drug at admission.

- The percentages of clients in involuntary admissions and vocational improvement increases as the size of the SMSA decreases. The level of education tends to increase as the size of the SMSA increases.

- The majority of clients discharged from treatment are unemployed and not enrolled in vocational improvement programs. However, a larger percentage of clients discharged from maintenance and from the outpatient environment, and of clients who have completed treatment, are employed than clients from other modalities, environments, or types of discharge.

- Male, older, and white clients tend to have the highest percentage employed at the time of discharge.

This number of the Quarterly Report focuses on relationships among client characteristics at admission and discharge, and between these characteristics and patterns of drug usage and treatment history for clients in federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs during the quarter starting April 1 and ending June 30, 1975. Sex, age and race characteristics of admissions are delineated by month and quarter. Sociological client characteristics at admission are arrayed by month and quarter, sex-age-race, primary drug, frequency of use of primary drug and of opiates, and size of SMSA; they are arrayed at discharge by month and quarter, modality, type of discharge, environment, and sex-age-race.

Definitions and Justification

The characteristics of clients may be distinguished by the nature of their presumed relationship both to the drug abuse problem in general and to the treatment process in particular. Sex, age, and race-ethnicity are inherent client characteristics which do not change as a result of a client's drug problem or treatment history, but which are important factors for explaining the existence of a drug abuse problem or the success of a treatment regimen. Sociological client characteristics, including legal, employment, and educational status, are ascribed to the client by society and provide meaningful measurements of the success of the treatment process. If sex-age-race characteristics are in fact important antecedent conditions of successful treatment, then it is meaningful to associate these client characteristics with sociological ones.

Patterns of treatment history and drug usage are also important concepts, because they convey information about a policy whose main objective is to reduce the amount of drug abuse in the country. The patterns of drug usage examined for their influence on the sociological characteristics of clients are type and frequency of primary drug used at admission and type of drug used at discharge, if any. Modality and environment at time of discharge and type of discharge are the treatment history effects studied.

Sex-age-race characteristics are compared across months of admission, because their patterns across time are substantively important. If sex, age and race are significant determinants of successful treatment or if they influence the admission activity, then the analyst must be sensitive to their distributions across time.

The relationships between sex, age and race characteristics of clients and data on geographic regions and SMSA's of different sizes are not of sufficient theoretical interest to be reported here. However, since sociological characteristics, especially employment status, are often used as indicators of successful treatment, these are assessed across both months and SMSA's of different sizes. A more detailed definition of terms, data considerations and justification of approach appears in the first number of this series.

Client Characteristics at Admission

Table 1 and table 2 summarize the sex-age-race and sociological client characteristics at admission by month and quarter. There is little difference in either of these client characteristics across months.

In table 1, 74 percent of admissions for the quarter are male and 25 percent are female.

The age group of 21-25 comprises 32 percent of the admissions and the second largest category is the 26-30 age group (22 percent). Admissions for the quarter are made up of 52 percent white, 35 percent black, and 10 percent of Spanish-American heritage.

Four separate categories of client characteristics are grouped under the sociological characteristics in table 2: legal status, employment status, vocational improvement, and educational status.

Legal status refers to whether or not a client is a voluntary admission or is referred to treatment by the criminal justice system. For the quarter, 82 percent of the admissions are voluntary and the remaining 17 percent involuntary.

The percentage distribution on clients' employment status at admission is as follows: 76 percent were unemployed; 4 percent are employed part-time; 18 percent are employed full-time.

Vocational improvement is based upon one or more of the following conditions: employed full or part-time, enrolled in an educational development program, or enrolled in a skill development program. Overall, 38 percent of admissions are involved with at least one type of vocational improvement, while 61 percent are not.

The last sociological client characteristic reported is educational status, which has been operationalized as the last grade of school completed by the client. For the quarter's admissions, 33 percent have completed their secondary education (grade 12); 30 percent have completed only grades ten or eleven; 22 percent have completed only ninth grade or below. Thirteen percent report educational attainment beyond the twelfth grade.

Relationships among Client Characteristics at Admission

Table 3 associates the sex-age-race client characteristics with sociological client characteristics at admission. Twenty percent of the males admitted are involuntary admissions, as opposed to 12 percent of the females. Younger age groups (under 18 and 18-20) also exhibit a higher percentage of involuntary admissions than the older age groups. Racial background does not vary meaningfully with legal status.

Males tend to be employed full-time more often than females (20 percent compared with 11 percent) and full-time employment (which changes from 4 percent in the under 18 age category to 22 percent in the over thirty age group) increases as age increases. Among clients over twenty, however, there is little difference (2 percent) in employment categories. Only slight differences in employment occur by race; a somewhat higher percentage of whites are employed full-time (20 percent, as opposed to 16 percent of blacks and 14 percent of Spanish-Americans).

Differences in vocational improvement occur for age groups and racial groups. The percentages of clients in some type of vocational improvement decline as age increases. The "under 18" group has 73 percent in some type of vocational improvement, while the "over 30" group has 31 percent. As in the case of employment, there is no difference in vocational improvement among clients over twenty. Forty-four percent of the whites are involved in vocational

improvement, as opposed to 32 percent of the blacks and 30 percent of the Spanish-Americans. Sex differences are not meaningful for the vocational improvement characteristic.

There are moderate differences in education across the various race-ethnic groups, as illustrated in table 3. The Spanish-American group displays a tendency toward less education. Seventy-one percent of this group has not completed high school, as opposed to 50 percent of the whites and 52 percent of the blacks.

Age in table 3 is associated with educational attainment; however, the differences in these data reported among the age groups are difficult to compare, since the youngest age groups are still of school age. Among clients over twenty, there is only a slight relationship between age and education. For example, with respect to completion of secondary education (categories 12, plus 12), 62 percent of the clients in the 26-30 age group as opposed to, 56 percent in the 21--25 age group and 51 percent in the over 30 group had achieved this level of educational attainment.

Sex does not seem to be associated with educational background. The differences across sex categories in table 3 are less than 4 percent.

Primary Drug Characteristics at Admission

Tables 4 and 5 examine sociological by primary drug characteristics at admission to treatment.

Table 4 focuses on types of primary drug used by the client. Legal status varies with primary drug type. Twenty-nine percent of the primary marihuana users in Table 4 are involuntary admissions. Employment status varies only slightly when associated with primary drug type; however, vocational improvement shows some substantial differences. Sixty-four percent of primary marihuana users in table 4 are in vocational improvement, as compared to 30 percent of the opiate users. Primary opiate users achieve higher educational attainment, since 53 percent are high school graduates (categories 12, plus 12), compared to 30 percent for marihuana users. It should be noted that the differences seen in these tables may well be a function of age.

Examination of sociological characteristics by frequency of primary drug use at admission in table 5 yields several differences. Thirty-six percent of the clients who are not using a primary drug at the time of admission are involuntary admissions, as opposed to 9 percent of the clients who are daily users.

In table 5, clients assigned into the daily use and no present use groups are less likely to be in some type of vocational improvement category than clients using a primary drug on less than a daily basis. The same two clusters are evident on education; the no present use and daily groups tend to have higher educational attainment. The variation between the frequency of use clusters and vocational improvement and education are at least moderate.

The data in table 5 describe few meaningful variations in employment status by frequency of use. The few differences that do exist in these associations, while important, mask certain items. For example, two details occurring in this set of tables should be discussed.

The first is that the CODAP reporting system allows for No Present Use to be a valid response for primary drug use. At first glance, this may seem inconsistent, since CODAP reports admissions and discharges for drug treatment. However, drug treatment clinics provide many services, including services such as psychological and vocational counseling. A person with a previous drug problem may report no present use and still receive these services.

Still another possibility is that the person is court-referred. While no present use may be reported due to incarceration, drug treatment may still be necessary. Indeed, 36 percent of the clients reporting no present use are involuntary admissions.

A second detail which may easily be overlooked in the comparisons is the number of clients in each group. The daily use category encompasses 25,908 clients, or well over half of the total admissions for the quarter, whereas the no present use group contains only 8,869 clients. Thus, while comparisons are extremely useful, all information must be taken in its total context, rather than on an item-by-item basis.

Table 6 examines sociological client characteristics at admission by frequency of use of opiates at admission. This excludes approximately 44 percent of clients who are not using an opiate substance. Patterns similar to those evidenced in table 5 appear. Involuntary admissions are highest for the no present use group and lowest for the daily use groups, (the range is 31 percent). Frequency of use varies only slightly among the unemployed: 80 percent and 76 percent for no present use and daily use, respectively. Of the clients enrolled in vocational improvement, there is a slight to moderate (5 percent to 11 percent) difference between those who use opiates daily and those who use them on a less frequent basis. There are only slight differences among the frequency of use categories in the distribution of clients by educational levels.

SMSA Size

When sociological characteristics are examined by size of SMSA in table 7, differences occur on legal status and vocational improvement. The percentage of involuntary admissions increases as the size of the SMSA decreases, from 11 percent in SMSA's with populations greater than three million to 26 percent in SMSA's which have populations ranging from 50,000 to 250,000. The percentage of clients in vocational improvement also increases as the size of the SMSA decreases, from 32 percent in the largest SMSA's to 45 percent in the smallest ones.

Level of education tends to increase as the size of SMSA increases. Among the clients who have completed high school, i.e., combining all those who completed the 12th grade or more in table 7, there is a slight difference of five percent between SMSA's with populations greater than three million and those with populations of fifty to 250 thousand. A moderate difference of ten percent exists between the one to three million population SMSA's and those with fifty to 250 thousand populations. Employment status does not portray a meaningful, consistent pattern across SMSA's of varying sizes.

Client Characteristics at Discharge

Tables 8 through 12 display sociological client characteristics at discharge by month and quarter, modality and environment at discharge, type of discharge and by age-race-sex characteristics. Since the sociological characteristics of clients at discharge do not vary across months of the quarter in Table 8, they require no further elaboration.

For the quarter, 20 percent of the clients are employed full-time at discharge, 6 percent employed part-time, and 73 percent unemployed. Forty-one percent are involved with some type of vocational improvement. Educational attainment at discharge breaks down as follows: 34 percent have completed high school; 30 percent grades 10 or 11; 22 percent grades 0-9; and 12 percent have completed at least some college. See table 8.

Treatment Modality

When sociological characteristics at discharge are depicted by treatment modality, in table 9, differences occur for employment and for vocational improvement. Twenty-five percent of discharges from maintenance modalities are employed full-time, in contrast to 17 percent from detoxification and 19 percent from drug-free modalities. A comparison of client involvement in vocational improvement across modalities at discharge shows that 45 percent of the clients in drug-free, 35 percent in maintenance, and 26 percent in detoxification were participants. Among the clients who have completed high school (combining all clients who completed twelve or more grades of school in table 9), there is a slight difference of seven percent between drug-free and maintenance, and ten percent between drug-free and detoxification.

Type of Discharge

Table 10 relates the type of discharge to sociological client characteristics. The two most important categories for type of discharge are "completed treatment" and "left before completing treatment," since these categories indicate the success of treatment for clients.

Thirty-three percent of the clients completing treatment are employed full-time at discharge, as opposed to 16 percent of the clients who leave before completing treatment. Similarly, 60 percent of those completing treatment

are involved in vocational improvement, while 38 percent of the clients leaving before completing treatment are in some type of vocational improvement.

Only slight differences at all grade levels completed are evident across types of discharge. When only the high school graduates are considered, i.e., combining all clients who completed twelve or more grades of school in table 10, a moderate difference of nine percent is discernible between the percentage of clients who complete treatment and those who leave before completing treatment.

Treatment Environment

Examination of the relationship between the environment from which a client has been discharged and the sociological characteristics of clients (table 11) reveals that the outpatient environment has the highest percentage of clients employed full-time and the highest percentage of clients in vocational improvement. Fifty-five percent of the hospital clients and 47 percent of the outpatient clients, in contrast to 34 percent of the day-care, 39 percent of the residential and 43 percent of the prison clients, are high school graduates, (combining all clients in table 11 who have completed twelve or more grades of school). However, not much importance should be attached to these differences, since 64 percent of the total clients discharged are discharged from the outpatient environment.

Relationships among Client Characteristics at Discharge

Table 12 relates sex-age-race characteristics to sociological characteristics at discharge. Males, older age groups and whites tend to have the highest percentage employed full-time at discharge. Younger age groups have higher percentages of clients in vocational improvement, while older age groups have the highest levels of education.

For clients over twenty, there is no relationship between age and either employment or vocational improvement. Clients in the 26-30 age group have attained a slightly higher level of education than the 21-25 or over 30 groups. There is little difference (three percent) between the percentage of whites and blacks completing high school.

Primary Drug Characteristics and SMSA Size at Discharge

The last two tables of this volume examine sociological client characteristics at discharge by type of drug used at discharge, and size of SMSA.

Only slight differences occur across the different drug types on employment status in table 13. A higher percentage of clients using alcohol (24 percent) at discharge are employed than are those who are drug-free (21 percent) or who are using opiates (18 percent), marihuana (16 percent), or some other

drug (15 percent). One is cautioned to evaluate these employment differences in conjunction with the fact that over 60 percent of the clients are not reported to be using a drug at the time of discharge. A consideration of enrollment in vocational improvement across drug use at discharge in table 13 reveals a large difference of 35 percent between the clients using marihuana at discharge and those using an opiate substance. These two groups are reversed on educational attainment; 51 percent of the opiate users, compared with 29 percent of the marihuana users, have completed high school or some college.

In table 14, the size of the SMSA is not associated with employment status, since there is no consistent, meaningful pattern across the different groups. However, the smaller SMSA's tend to have more clients in some type of vocational improvement than the larger SMSA's. Finally, in larger SMSA's there is a slight tendency to discharge clients with higher educational attainment.

TABLE 1 -- SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS ADMITTED TO TREATMENT BY MONTH OF ADMISSION AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS	MONTH			QUARTER
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
SEX				
Male	74.0	74.4	74.7	74.3
Female	26.0	25.6	25.3	25.7
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	17628	15941	14889	48458
Excluded Cases = 192				
Cramer's V = .01				
AGE				
< 18	12.7	12.2	11.3	12.1
18-20	13.6	12.9	13.3	13.2
21-25	32.5	32.3	33.9	32.8
26-30	22.0	22.5	22.6	22.3
> 30	19.3	20.1	19.0	19.5
Total Percentage	100.1	100.0	100.1	99.9
Total N	17512	15831	14793	48136
Excluded Cases = 514				
Cramer's V = .02				
RACE				
White	53.3	52.0	51.7	52.4
Black	34.9	35.3	35.9	35.3
Spanish	10.4	11.3	11.0	10.9
Other	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	17487	15824	14788	48099
Excluded Cases = 551				
Cramer's V = .01				

TABLE 2 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY MONTH OF ADMISSION AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	MONTH OF ADMISSION			
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	QUARTER
LEGAL STATUS				
Voluntary	82.0	81.6	82.7	82.1
Involuntary	18.0	18.4	17.3	17.9
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	17592	15897	14839	48328
Excluded Cases = 322				
Cramer's V = .01				
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Unemployed	77.5	77.1	75.4	76.7
Part Time	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.9
Full Time	17.6	18.4	19.4	18.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	17457	15785	14723	47965
Excluded Cases = 685				
Cramer's V = .02				
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT				
Yes	39.6	38.6	37.4	38.6
No	60.4	61.4	62.6	61.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	17189	15466	14426	47081
Excluded Cases = 1569				
Cramer's V = .05				
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
0-9	23.4	23.2	21.4	22.7
10-11	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.7
12	32.6	33.3	34.4	33.4
>12	13.1	12.9	13.4	13.2
Total Percentage	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	17341	15705	14640	47686
Excluded Cases = 964				
Cramer's V = .02				

TABLE 3 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION										
	SEX		AGE					RACE			
	Male	Female	<18	18-20	21-25	26-30	>30	White	Black	Spanish	Other
LEGAL STATUS											
Voluntary	80.0	87.9	79.0	73.1	81.0	85.8	87.4	80.8	82.7	84.1	87.4
Involuntary	20.0	12.1	21.0	26.9	19.0	14.2	12.6	19.2	17.3	15.9	12.6
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	35771	12368	5776	6334	15705	10689	9318	25016	16890	5211	665
Excluded Cases	511				828				868		
Cramer's V	.09				.12				.03		
EMPLOYMENT STATUS											
Unemployed	74.3	83.6	88.6	76.6	75.3	74.9	73.4	73.3	79.9	81.9	82.8
Part Time	4.8	5.2	7.4	7.0	4.3	4.1	3.8	6.0	3.6	3.5	7.2
Full Time	20.9	11.2	4.0	16.3	20.3	21.0	22.8	20.7	16.6	14.5	10.0
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0
Total N	35569	12338	5809	6358	15675	10619	9245	25097	16930	5198	668
Excluded Cases	743				944				757		
Cramer's V	.11				.11				.06		
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT											
Yes	39.3	36.4	73.0	41.5	33.1	32.3	31.7	44.3	32.1	30.3	52.0
No	60.7	63.6	27.0	58.5	66.9	67.7	68.3	55.7	67.9	69.7	48.0
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	34968	12056	5685	6235	15354	10424	9138	24627	16549	5171	663
Excluded Cases	1626				1814				1640		
Cramer's V	.03				.27				.13		
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
0-9	22.0	24.7	67.8	21.7	12.7	12.7	23.2	22.7	17.2	39.3	34.3
10-11	29.8	33.5	31.2	47.3	30.7	25.2	25.8	27.4	35.5	31.7	30.1
12	34.3	30.7	0.8	27.0	41.4	41.8	35.0	34.4	35.6	22.4	23.0
>12	13.9	11.1	0.1	4.0	15.2	20.3	16.0	15.5	11.7	6.6	12.5
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Total N	35320	12306	5779	6323	15592	10573	9183	24968	16824	5184	664
Excluded Cases	1024				1200				1010		
Cramer's V	.06				.28				.11		

TABLE 4 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION			
	NONE	OPIATES	MARIHUANA	OTHER
LEGAL STATUS				
Voluntary	88.7	85.6	70.8	79.2
Involuntary	11.3	14.4	29.2	20.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	1465	27650	6982	11459
Excluded Cases = 1094				
Cramer's V = .14				
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Unemployed	82.4	76.9	73.4	77.9
Part Time	4.3	3.8	8.9	5.1
Full Time	13.3	19.3	17.7	17.1
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
Total N	1457	27627	7012	11512
Excluded Cases = 1042				
Cramer's V = .06				
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT				
Yes	43.8	30.1	64.2	42.2
No	56.2	69.9	35.8	57.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	1455	27067	6875	11353
Excluded Cases = 1900				
Cramer's V = .24				
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
0-9	34.7	15.6	35.9	30.4
10-11	29.8	31.0	33.3	28.9
12	25.1	38.6	21.4	28.8
> 12	10.4	14.8	9.4	11.9
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	1404	27515	6983	11463
Excluded Cases = 1285				
Cramer's V = .13				

TABLE 5 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION				
	NO PRESENT USE	LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK	ONCE PER WEEK	SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK	DAILY
LEGAL STATUS					
Voluntary	63.6	80.3	74.1	75.5	90.5
Involuntary	36.4	19.7	25.9	24.5	9.5
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	8869	1752	2331	5913	25908
Excluded Cases = 3877					
Cramer's V = .28					
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Unemployed	78.9	74.9	73.1	74.8	76.7
Part Time	4.1	8.5	8.4	7.3	4.0
Full Time	17.0	16.6	18.5	17.9	19.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	8862	1770	2351	5932	25916
Excluded Cases = 3819					
Cramer's V = .06					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	35.5	62.9	59.5	53.4	31.7
No	64.5	37.1	40.5	46.6	68.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	8837	1704	2311	5804	25349
Excluded Cases = 4645					
Cramer's V = .21					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	23.0	35.5	36.0	31.0	17.8
10-11	30.5	32.4	31.6	32.2	30.5
12	34.5	21.5	23.3	25.8	37.0
>12	12.0	10.7	9.1	11.0	14.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1
Total N	8839	1765	2350	5906	25795
Excluded Cases = 3995					
Cramer's V = .10					

TABLE 6 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF OPIATES AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AT ADMISSION	FREQUENCY OF USE OF OPIATES AT ADMISSION				
	NO PRESENT USE	LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK	ONCE PER WEEK	SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK	DAILY
LEGAL STATUS					
Voluntary	61.6	78.2	75.1	77.8	93.2
Involuntary	38.4	21.8	24.9	22.2	6.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	5360	312	370	1236	19908
Excluded Cases = 21464					
Cramer's V = .36					
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Unemployed	80.4	70.4	72.5	75.0	76.3
Part Time	3.5	6.1	5.4	5.0	3.8
Full Time	16.0	23.6	22.1	20.0	19.9
Total Percentage	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	5342	314	371	1235	19898
Excluded Cases = 21490					
Cramer's V = .03					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	30.0	40.7	38.3	35.3	29.5
No	70.0	59.3	61.7	64.7	70.5
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	5324	285	363	1200	19436
Excluded Cases = 22042					
Cramer's V = .04					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	19.7	15.9	17.7	14.3	14.6
10-11	30.4	34.4	30.8	30.7	31.1
12	37.4	33.8	38.3	38.2	39.0
>12	12.4	15.9	13.1	16.8	15.3
Total Percentage	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Total N	5328	314	373	1233	19804
Excluded Cases = 21598					
Cramer's V = .04					

TABLE 7 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS BY SIZE OF SMSA AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT ADMISSION	SIZE OF SMSA					
	Greater than 3,000,000	1,000,000 to 3,000,000	500,000 to 1,000,000	250,000 to 500,000	50,000 to 250,000	Other
LEGAL STATUS						
Voluntary	88.4	80.2	82.8	79.7	73.5	77.7
Involuntary	11.6	19.8	17.2	20.3	26.5	22.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	13568	12765	7077	6623	3495	4800
Excluded Cases = 322						
Cramer's V = .12						
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Unemployed	80.7	73.9	75.5	76.8	77.8	73.7
Part Time	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.0	6.9
Full Time	15.2	21.6	19.4	17.7	17.2	19.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Total N	13431	12643	6997	6620	3494	4780
Excluded Cases = 685						
Cramer's V = .02						
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT						
Yes	32.5	39.0	38.1	39.4	45.7	49.2
No	67.5	61.0	61.9	60.6	54.3	50.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	13375	11917	6960	6590	3474	4765
Excluded Cases = 1569						
Cramer's V = .08						
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
0-9	18.4	19.9	23.9	25.5	28.7	32.3
10-11	34.9	28.8	28.4	30.9	30.0	28.0
12	34.0	36.8	33.3	30.9	30.4	28.1
>12	12.7	14.4	14.3	12.7	11.0	11.6
Total Percentage	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.1
Total N	13391	12551	6953	6584	3455	4752
Excluded Cases = 964						
Cramer's V = .06						

TABLE 8 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY MONTH OF DISCHARGE AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	MONTH OF DISCHARGE			QUARTER
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE				
Unemployed	74.5	74.0	72.5	73.7
Part Time	5.6	5.7	6.6	6.0
Full Time	19.9	20.3	20.9	20.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	15787	15450	14458	45695
Excluded Cases = 1651				
Cramer's V = .02				
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT				
Yes	40.8	41.2	42.4	41.4
No	59.2	58.8	57.6	58.6
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	15474	14992	14121	44587
Excluded Cases = 2759				
Cramer's V = .01				
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
0-9	22.9	22.9	22.5	22.8
10-11	30.9	30.7	31.1	30.9
12	34.5	34.6	33.7	34.3
>12	11.7	11.7	12.6	12.0
Total Percentage	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Total N	15513	15324	14395	45232
Excluded Cases = 2114				
Cramer's V = .01				

TABLE 9 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY MODALITY DISCHARGED FROM (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	MODALITY DISCHARGED FROM			
	DETOXIFICATION	MAINTENANCE	DRUG-FREE	OTHER
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE				
Unemployed	78.5	70.0	73.7	78.4
Part Time	3.7	4.8	6.6	5.5
Full Time	17.8	25.2	19.7	16.1
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	5061	6896	32954	584
Excluded Cases = 1851				
Cramer's V = .05				
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT				
Yes	26.1	35.3	45.1	40.7
No	73.9	64.7	54.9	59.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	4975	6544	32290	580
Excluded Cases = 2957				
Cramer's V = .13				
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
0-9	14.8	17.4	25.1	24.2
10-11	30.6	31.3	31.0	27.7
12	39.5	39.3	32.4	35.2
>12	15.1	12.0	11.6	12.9
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0
Total N	5002	6811	32644	574
Excluded Cases = 2315				
Cramer's V = .06				

TABLE 10 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	TYPE OF DISCHARGE				
	COMPLETED TREATMENT	TRANSFER-REFERRAL	PROGRAM DECISION TO DISCHARGE	LEFT BEFORE COMPLETING TREATMENT	OTHER
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE					
Unemployed	57.3	77.0	77.1	78.2	86.8
Part Time	9.5	4.8	5.5	5.1	3.5
Full Time	33.2	18.2	17.4	16.7	9.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
Total N	9926	9385	4456	19716	2130
Excluded Cases = 1733					
Cramer's V = .14					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	60.1	35.1	36.0	38.5	19.9
No	39.9	64.9	64.0	61.5	80.1
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	9839	9219	4382	18950	2117
Excluded Cases = 2839					
Cramer's V = .21					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	19.6	24.1	23.0	23.7	22.4
10-11	27.8	28.7	32.7	32.6	36.2
12	37.6	35.0	33.4	32.4	34.5
>12	15.0	12.2	10.9	11.2	6.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
Total N	9861	9233	4436	19512	2114
Excluded Cases = 2190					
Cramer's V = .05					

TABLE 11 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY ENVIRONMENT DISCHARGED FROM (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	ENVIRONMENT DISCHARGED FROM				
	OUTPATIENT	DAY-CARE	RESIDENTIAL	HOSPITAL	PRISON
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE					
Unemployed	67.2	82.8	87.5	83.7	95.4
Part Time	7.5	5.3	3.1	2.6	0.9
Full Time	25.4	11.9	9.4	13.7	3.7
Total Percentage	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	30043	2283	6913	4663	1609
Excluded Cases = 1835					
Cramer's V = .15					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	47.5	39.1	31.4	23.6	26.0
No	52.5	60.9	68.6	76.4	74.0
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	29358	2201	6672	4581	1594
Excluded Cases = 2940					
Cramer's V = .18					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	21.6	31.2	28.7	17.1	25.1
10-11	31.0	34.4	31.8	27.5	31.3
12	34.9	26.4	29.6	40.1	35.8
>12	12.6	7.9	9.9	15.3	7.8
Total Percentage	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	29739	2250	6865	4593	1604
Excluded Cases = 2295					
Cramer's V = .06					

TABLE 12 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE										
	SEX		AGE					RACE			
	Male	Female	<18	18-20	21-25	26-30	>30	White	Black	Spanish	Other
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE											
Unemployed	71.2	80.8	89.1	74.1	71.8	70.9	71.0	70.5	76.5	78.5	75.3
Part Time	5.8	6.2	7.6	8.9	5.5	4.9	5.0	7.4	4.2	4.2	8.5
Full Time	22.9	13.0	3.3	17.0	22.7	24.3	24.0	22.1	19.2	17.3	16.2
Total Percentage	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Total N	33746	11902	5218	6199	14743	10253	9282	23281	14455	4750	587
Excluded Cases	1698				1651				4273		
Cramer's V	.11				.12				.06		
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT											
Yes	42.4	38.7	68.2	45.7	37.5	37.0	35.0	46.7	36.1	35.0	47.5
No	57.6	61.3	31.8	54.3	62.5	63.0	65.0	53.3	63.9	65.0	52.5
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	32966	11577	5065	6012	14347	10019	9144	22818	13876	4721	569
Excluded Cases	2803				2759				5362		
Cramer's V	.03				.20				.11		
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
0-9	22.3	24.0	66.9	21.8	13.7	13.3	23.4	22.1	17.4	40.9	27.9
10-11	30.0	33.6	31.3	46.9	30.3	25.3	27.3	28.0	35.7	30.1	29.0
12	35.2	31.7	1.7	28.0	42.0	42.7	35.2	35.5	36.2	23.1	30.7
>12	12.5	10.8	0.1	3.4	14.0	18.6	14.1	14.4	10.7	5.8	12.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Total N	33421	11777	5178	6154	14626	10128	9146	23062	14287	4704	573
Excluded Cases	2148				2114				4720		
Cramer's V	.05				.27				.11		

TABLE 13 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS BY TYPE OF DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	TYPE OF DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE				
	NONE	OPIATES	MARIHUANA	ALCOHOL	OTHER
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE					
Unemployed	73.1	76.8	72.7	68.3	77.4
Part Time	5.6	4.8	10.4	7.5	7.1
Full Time	21.3	18.4	16.9	24.2	15.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Total N	31384	6632	3142	1518	2578
Excluded Cases = 2092					
Cramer's V = .05					
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT					
Yes	41.8	28.2	63.7	47.3	41.0
No	58.2	71.8	36.3	52.7	59.0
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	30428	6557	3113	1511	2550
Excluded Cases = 3187					
Cramer's V = .16					
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
0-9	22.5	14.5	35.5	30.4	27.4
10-11	30.2	33.8	34.7	26.9	30.7
12	35.1	38.3	21.3	31.7	30.6
>12	12.2	13.4	8.5	10.9	11.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Total N	31074	6579	3142	1529	2588
Excluded Cases = 2434					
Cramer's V = .08					

TABLE 14 -- SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE BY SIZE OF SMSA (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE	SIZE OF SMSA					
	Greater than 3,000,000	1,000,000 to 3,000,000	500,000 to 1,000,000	250,000 to 500,000	50,000 to 250,000	Other
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DISCHARGE						
Unemployed	77.8	71.6	71.8	75.1	73.9	70.3
Part Time	5.2	5.3	6.2	6.1	7.0	8.3
Full Time	17.0	23.2	22.0	18.9	19.1	21.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9
Total N	11343	12414	7173	6597	3652	4516
Excluded Cases = 1651						
Cramer's V = .05						
VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT						
Yes	35.2	42.0	41.6	40.3	47.9	51.9
No	64.8	58.0	58.4	59.7	52.1	48.1
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	11280	11446	7135	6573	3650	4503
Excluded Cases = 2759						
Cramer's V = .08						
LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
0-9	17.4	19.7	24.2	25.9	29.7	31.8
10-11	34.8	29.9	28.6	31.2	30.2	28.3
12	36.1	36.3	34.9	32.3	30.9	28.8
> 12	11.7	14.0	12.3	10.6	9.2	11.2
Total Percentage	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
Total N	11082	12284	7150	6575	3642	4499
Excluded Cases = 1114						
Cramer's V = .06						

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